IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Replace the paragraph at page 1, ln. 10 with the following amended paragraph:

Background ~~Art~~ Of The Invention

Replace the paragraph at page 2, lns. 15-22 with the following amended paragraph:

The first of these, represented by conductive polymers, is means in which a π-conjugate system organic compound is doped with an acceptor (electron acceptor) or a donor (electron donor) to give the π-conjugate system organic compound a carrier ~~(Non-patent document 1)~~. "Synthesis of Electrically Conducting Organic Polymers: Halogen Derivatives of Polyacetyrene, $(CH)_x$)" by Hideki Shirakawa et al., Chemical Communications, 1977, 16, 578-580. By increasing the doping amount, the carrier will increase up to a certain area. Therefore, its dark conductivity will also increase together with this, so that significant electricity will be made to flow.

Replace the paragraph at page 5, lns. 7-17 with the following amended paragraph:

The most basic structure of the organic EL element was in year of 1987 ~~(Non-patent document 2)~~. "Organic Electroluminescent Diodes" by C. W. Tan et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 51, No. 12, 913-915 (1987). The element reported in Non-patent document 2 is a type of diode element in which electrodes sandwich an organic thin film having a total thickness of approximately 100 nm and being constituted by laminating a hole-transporting organic compound and an electron-transporting organic compound, and the element uses a light emitting material (fluorescent material) as the electron-transporting compound. By applying voltage to the element, light-emission can be achieved like a light emitting diode.

Replace the paragraph at page 7, lns. 5-12 with the following amended paragraph:

In an electroluminescent film constructing the organic EL element, the deterioration of function of its organic semiconductor is accelerated by the passage of electric current. It is known that in the organic EL element, the life of the element (half-life of luminescent luminance) deteriorates in a manner nearly inversely proportional to initial luminance, in other words, inversely proportional to the amount of electric current to be passed ~~(non-patent document 3)~~. The Japan Society of Applied Physics, Journal of Molecular Electronics and Bioelectronics, Vol. 11, No. 1 (2000), 86-99.

Replace the paragraphs at page 7, lns. 18-27 with the following amended paragraphs:

~~(Non-patent document 1): "Synthesis of Electrically Conducting Organic Polymers: Halogen Derivatives of Polyacetyrene, $(CH)_x$)" by Hideki Shirakawa et al., Chemical Communications, 1977, 16, 578-580~~

~~(Non-patent document 2): "Organic Electroluminescent Diodes" by C. W. Tan et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 51, No. 12, 913-915 (1987)~~

~~(Non-patent document 3): The Japan Society of Applied Physics, Journal of Molecular Electronics and Bioelectronics, Vol. 11, No. 1 (2000), 86-99~~

Replace the paragraphs at page 8, lns. 1-2 with the following amended paragraphs:

~~DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION~~

~~(Problems that the invention is to solve)~~

Replace the paragraph at page 8, ln. 7 with the following amended paragraph:

~~(Means for solving the problems)~~ Summary of the Invention

Replace the paragraph at page 10, ln. 7 with the following amended paragraph:

~~(Advantage of the Invention)~~

Replace the paragraphs at page 10, lns. 24-27 with the following amended paragraphs:

~~Fig. 5 is an illustration~~ Figs. 5(A) and 5(B) are illustrations to show the comparison between the invention and a prior art.

~~Fig. 6 is an illustration~~ Figs. 6(A) and 6(B) are illustrations to show an electroluminescence device of an active matrix structure.

Replace the paragraphs at page 11, lns. 4-7 with the following amended paragraphs:

~~Fig. 9 is an illustration~~ Figs. 9(A), 9(B) and 9(C) are illustrations each to show the direction in which light is emitted.

~~Fig. 10 shows~~ Figs. 10(A) to 10(G) show applications of an electroluminescence device.

Replace the paragraphs at page 11, lns. 9-10 with the following amended paragraphs:

~~BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION~~ Detailed Description Of The Presently Preferred Embodiments

(Mode ~~of carrying out:~~ 1)

Replace the paragraph at page 12, ln. 25 with the following amended paragraph:

(Mode ~~of carrying out:~~ 2)

Replace the paragraph at page 15, ln. 19 - page 16, ln. 1 with the following amended paragraph:

In this embodiment, first, an electroluminescence device having an electroluminescent film of the invention in a pixel part will be described by the use of ~~Fig. 6~~ Figs. 6(A) and 6(B). Here, Fig. 6(A) is a top view to show an electroluminescence device and Fig. 6(B) is a sectional view taken on a line B - B' in Fig. 6(A). A part 601, a part 602, and a part 603, each shown by a dotted line, are a drive circuit part (source side drive circuit), a pixel part, and a drive circuit part (gate side drive circuit), respectively. Further, a reference numeral 604 denotes a sealing substrate and 605 denotes a sealing agent, and an inside portion 607 surrounded by the seal agent 605 is a hollow space.

Replace the paragraph at page 16, lns. 18-25 with the following amended paragraph:

In this regard, a CMOS circuit of a combination of an n-channel type TFT 623 and a p-channel type TFT 624 is formed as the source side drive circuit 601. Further, ~~a TFT forming~~ the drive circuit may be formed of a PMOS circuit or an NMOS circuit. Still further, while a driver-integrated type in which a drive circuit is formed on a substrate is shown in this embodiment, a driver is not necessarily to be formed on a substrate but can be formed outside.

Replace the paragraph at page 17, lns. 5-14 with the following amended paragraph:

Still further, to improve a covering ratio, a curved surface having a curvature is formed on the

top end portion or the bottom end portion of the insulator 614. For example, in the case of using a positive photosensitive acrylic resin as the material of the insulator 614, it is preferable that only the top end portion of the insulator 614 has a curved surface having a radius of curvature (from 0.2 μm to 3 μm). Moreover, both of a negative material that is made insoluble in enchant by ~~photosensitive~~ light and a positive material that is made soluble in enchant by the light can be used.

Replace the paragraph at page 17, ln. 21 - page 18, ln. 2 with the following amended paragraph:

Here, it is desirable that a material having a large work function is used as a material used for the first anode 613 and the second anode 619. For example, not only a single layer film such as an ITO (indium tin oxide) film, an indium zinc oxide (IZO) film, a titanium nitride film, a chromium film, a tungsten film, a Zn film, and a Pt film, but also a laminated layer of a titanium nitride film and a film containing aluminum as a main component and a three-layer structure of a titanium nitride film, a film containing aluminum as a main component, and a titanium nitride film can be used.

Replace the paragraph at page 18, lns. 16-215 with the following amended paragraph:

Still further, it is recommended that a material having a small work function (Al, Ag, Li, or Ca, or an alloy of these elements MgAg, MgIn, AlLi, CaF_2, or CaN) be used as a material used for ~~above~~ the first cathode 617 held between the first electroluminescent film 616 and the second electroluminescent film 618.

Replace the paragraph at page 20, lns. 4-11 with the following amended paragraph:

In Fig. 7 is shown the detailed structure of an electroluminescent element 620 in ~~Fig. 6~~ Figs.

6(A) and 6(B). A hole injection layer 702, a hole transport layer 703, a electroluminescent layer 704, an electron transport layer 705, and an electron injection layer 706 are selectively formed over the first anode 613 by the use of the metal mask and are not formed over an anode contact part 621. Further, the metal mask is used properly so as to prevent the anode from becoming shorted with the cathode.

Replace the paragraph at page 20, ln. 21 - page 21, ln. 1 with the following amended paragraph:

Next, a film is formed of tris(8-quinolinolate) aluminum (hereinafter shown by Alq_3) of an electron-transporting electroluminescent organic compound in a film thickness of 37.5 nm over the hole transport layer 703 by the vapor deposition method to make the electroluminescent layer 704. Then, similarly, a film is formed of ~~Alq3~~ Alq_3 in a film thickness of 37.5 nm over the electroluminescent layer 704 to make the electron transport layer 705. The electroluminescent layer 704 and the electron transport layer 705 can be formed successively.

Replace the paragraph at page 21, lns. 20-25 with the following amended paragraph:

Further, the second anode 708 is formed by the sputtering method. At this time, the second anode 708 is connected to the first anode 613 through the anode contact part 621 shown in Fig. 6(B) and a metal mask is used to prevent the second anode 708 from becoming shorted with the first cathode 617 to control the portions where the films are formed.